

Kuwait ruler ends visit to Iraq

BAGHDAD (AP) — The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, ended a three-day state visit Monday and left for Paris, the first stop of two of Europe and Africa. He was seen off at the airport by President Saddam Hussein, who earlier in the day presented him with a gold-plated Iraqi-made Kalashnikov automatic rifle and Iraq's highest decoration, the Raifidain Medal. The Iraqis honored Jaber for Kuwait's support for Baghdad during the war with Iran. In addition to political backing, Kuwait is believed to have provided Iraq with about \$10 billion in financial aid to prop up its economy during the conflict. Fighting halted in the war in August last year when a United Nations-sponsored cease-fire took effect. Sheikh Jaber, making his first visit to Iraq since the ceasefire, and Hussein met twice Saturday and Sunday to discuss bilateral relations and developments in the region. Iraqi television reported. It gave no details. But the Kuwaitis, along with other Gulf Arab states, are eager to see Iraq and Iran negotiate a formal peace treaty to end the conflict. The Iraqi News agency quoted the emir as saying in a departure statement that his visit reflected the "brotherly and close ties" between Iraq and Kuwait.



Swedish royal couple leaves

AQABA (Petra) — King Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden left Aqaba Monday at the end of a week-long stay in the Kingdom at the invitation of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor. The Swedish monarch and Queen Silvia toured touristic and archaeological sites in the Kingdom after concluding their three-day state visit and visits to Amman and other places of interest. King Gustaf took part several economic and scientific meetings and acquainted himself with various projects being implemented in Jordan with help from the government of Sweden. King Hussein and Queen Noor, along with His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Al Hussein, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Royal Court Chief Mubarik Badran and other senior officials were at Aqaba airport to bid farewell to the Swedish royal couple. Upon their departure, King Gustaf sent a cable to King Hussein and Queen Noor voicing deep appreciation for the hospitality accorded to them and their accompanying delegation during their stay in Jordan. The Swedish monarch voiced hope that the visit would further bolster ties of friendship and cooperation between Sweden and Jordan in all fields.

Volume 14 Number 4197

AMMAN TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1989, SAFAR 25, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



A woman kneels and prays after she had returned to Beirut with her children following Friday's ceasefire.

Lebanese parliament to meet in S. Arabia Saturday

BEIRUT (AP) — Arab League envoy Lakhdar Al Ibrahim announced after a one-hour meeting Monday with Parliament Speaker Hussein Hussini that the 73 surviving members of Lebanon's 99-seat parliament will meet in Saudi Arabia Saturday to work out political reforms aimed at ending the 14-year-old civil war.

He said he will contact Saudi authorities to decide on a venue. There was speculation it will be held in the Red Sea port of Jeddah.

That marked a major advance in the efforts by the 22-member Arab League to bring Lebanon's feuding factions together to thrash out a formula aimed at reunifying the fragmented country.

Gunners fired more than 80 shells into the Christian enclave and Ibrahim appealed to both sides to abide by a two-day-old ceasefire that has brought one

million refugees flooding back to Beirut.

Ibrahim, deputy secretary-general of the Arab League, later presided over a meeting of a security committee made up of Christian and Muslim officials to assess efforts to consolidate the ceasefire.

The truce was called last week by a three-member Arab League committee assigned to find a settlement to the civil war in which more than 150,000 people have been killed.

The shelling was a graphic reminder that nothing is certain in Lebanon.

The shelling was the first serious violation of the ceasefire since it took hold Saturday. It prompted Ibrahim to call on "all sides to abide by the ceasefire... and to believe that there is a new chance for peace."

He made the appeal after a meeting in east Beirut with Samir Geagea, leader of the right-wing

most radically divided villages and groups in Lebanon to share something — their common identity and an awareness that they are still brothers and sisters despite the long years of war. "The aim was to build a sense of brotherhood and inter-Lebanese solidarity — a foundation of tolerance and understanding — transcending factional lines, as a kind of national insurance for the future."

"Children came pouring into Khyarab to the event, which was the climax of 105 peace camps that UNICEF organised in 87 villages and towns in Lebanon during July, August and September in cooperation with several leading non-governmental organisations and institutions," Reid explains.

Each camp was attended by about 100 to 150 boys and girls between five and 12 under the supervision of "monitors" — boys and girls of university age.

Yearning for peace

One of the most impressive features of the gathering was parental cooperation to send their children criss-crossing the violence-plagued areas of Lebanon to the Bekaa Valley town. Reid interprets it as "a yearning for peace among the Lebanese, particularly that some of the children who came to Khyarab were sons or daughters of the same people" who plot and lead battles against their rivals. "For many of the children Khyarab would normally have been 'out of bounds' because of security considerations," notes Reid, who personally attended the gathering and addressed the children.

During the camps in Khyarab, "Children were deliberately mixed so as to reinforce friendship despite differences in political or religious backgrounds," he says.

"It was a touching, emotionally profound event," Reid recalls. "There were children from extraordinarily diverse backgrounds, rich and poor, Muslim and Christian, Palestinian and

Rumblings of peace from Lebanon's children

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

"IS THERE anyone here from Zahle?" asks the speaker.

"Yes," reply a hundred young voices.

"Is there anyone here from Saida?" comes next.

"Yes," reply another hundred voices.

"Is there anyone here from Palestinian camps?"

"Yes," reply yet a hundred or more voices.

"Is there anyone here from Beirut?"

"Yes," comes the answer from a thousand throats.

"Is there anyone from Tripoli?"

"Yes, yes, yes."

"Is there anyone here from Lebanon?"

"Yessssss..." the stadium reverberates with the roar of over 10,000 voices.

Well, that was an attempt at capturing the climax of a unique event in a small town in Lebanon's western Bekaa Valley Sunday as recounted to the Jordan Times by a senior U.N. official.

What was the occasion? "A peace camp for the children of Lebanon," says Richard Reid, regional director general of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Unbelievable as it may sound, Reid adds, the event was attended by 9,000 children between the age of five and 12. "They came from Zahle, from Saida, from Hazroun, from Nabatiyeh, from east and west Beirut and even from Israel's self-styled 'security zone' in South Lebanon, to share a day of peace and solidarity, transcending the violence and bloodshed in the country," according to Reid. "Not a single niche or corner of Lebanon was overlooked in the campaign that led up to the gathering in the town of Khyarab."

What was the message? "Solidarity and unity among the Lebanese, the country's oneness and abhorrence of violence and bloodshed," Reid said. "We brought together children from some of the

Lebanese, all of them somehow motivated by the awareness that all of them share the country's fate, better or worse."

It was only a coincidence that the peace camp was staged two days after an Arab League sponsored ceasefire took hold to end six months of savage battles, some of the fiercest the country saw in its turbulent history since 1975 when the civil war broke out, according to Reid. "But, it helped," he adds. "It was as if the leaders were saying 'it's time we had a ceasefire' since our children are going to meet in the Bekaa Valley."

For once in many years, the roads of Lebanon woke up early Sunday to the roar of over a 100 buses carrying children to Khyarab instead of the rumbplings of tanks and armoured carriers. The buses carried children representing "every shade of the political and religious spectrums of Lebanon — Amal and Hezbollah Shi'ites, Sunnis, Maronites, Eastern Orthodox etc. etc. etc.," Reid says.

Many of these buses had to take sidestreets and alleys to skirt known "troublespots" despite the ceasefire, obviously since the Lebanese have seen too many ceasefires come and go in the last decade and a half.

The Khyarab camp was planned two months ago, during the height of the latest spasm of violence in Lebanon, as a sequel to the earlier peace camps. Reid estimates that over 23,000 children attended those camps.

"It was the best agreement for keeping a ceasefire that I've seen," Reid told the Jordan Times Monday. "There was enough energy in the Omar Al Mokhtar Stadium in Khyarab to raise an artillery shield over half of Lebanon."

Forum for communications

"Beaming, waving youngsters wearing T-shirts with the logo 'We are Building Together for Peace,' participated in the fun games and com-

petitions that had heavy nationalistic undercurrents," Reid said. Moving around under the supervision of the 1,200 "monitors," the children seemed to have realised that they were the targets of an "ethnic, genetic implant," to serve their country's national interests.

"It was a forum for communications," Reid says.

"Sawa," a UNICEF monthly magazine for children serves as "an effective means for communication among them," according to Reid. The magazine is distributed everywhere in Lebanon and it offers its pages for exchange of ideas and views among children, from Tripoli in the north to Sidon and Tyre in the south.

The Khyarab gathering indeed posed its problems of logistics. Some of the children had to leave their homes at the crack of dawn to reach Khyarab and leave early afternoon for the return journey. "One of the features was that many buses arrived with more children than we expected simply because some of them just boarded the buses en route asking 'can we come too?'" says Reid.

Surprisingly, the one-day peace camp cost only \$15,000; the rest was contributions from Lebanese non-governmental but powerful organisations such as the Makassed Association, the Palestinian Youth Movement, Movement Social and Caritas.

Reid was highly impressed by the "dedication" of the monitors and sees a significant role for them in shaping the minds of young Lebanese towards peace and tolerance.

"They represent the immediate future of Lebanon," he points out. "The dedication with which they carried out their role in the peace camps and in Khyarab was another strong indicator of the Lebanese desire for peace."

So, as a follow-up effort, UNICEF will now focus its attention on utilising the potential of the "monitors" to further hammer home the theme of "solidarity and peace" among the children.

war against drugs trafficking, agriculture, education and migrant workers.

The three visiting heads of state will also join North Yemen's celebrations Tuesday of the 1962 revolution which opened the way for the creation of a modern state.

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat is also expected for the anniversary although his travel plans have, as usual, not been made public.

Crowds shouting "Long live Arab unity, long live the ACC" lined the route for what was one of the most exciting events in the country's modern history.

It was the third summit of the alliance born last February, seeking a common market like two other similar groupings within the Arab League — one in Maghreb and one in the Gulf.

Accords endorsed Monday cover such topics as trade, the

Sharif Zaid pays tribute to Saudi-Jordanian ties

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker has paid tribute to the "distinguished, fraternal relations between Saudi Arabia and Jordan" and praised Riyadh's support for Arab and Islamic countries.

"Despite other priorities, Saudi Arabia has extended support to Arab and Islamic countries and contributed to consolidating stability (in the Middle East) and boosting cooperation," Sharif Zaid said in a statement given to the Saudi Press Agency (SPA). "The best evidence (of the Saudi stand) is (Riyadh's) latest aid to Jordan," he said in the statement, given on the occasion of Saudi Arabia's National Day.

The prime minister said Jordan-Saudi relations "are characterised by common vision on fateful issues that face the Arab Nation, and the two countries

exert joint efforts in support of the Palestinian people in their struggle to regain their rights and in endeavours to reach a peaceful settlement between Iran and Iraq."

Jordan-Saudi relations have spread to all fields, thanks to the wise leaderships of the two countries," he said.

Sharif Zaid expressed hope that the tripartite Arab committee on Lebanon would be successful in its search for a just and comprehensive solution to the Lebanese civil war.

He also praised the special attention and care that the Saudi authorities are giving to Jordanian expatriates in Saudi Arabia. He lauded Saudi Arabia's development achievements and the security that the kingdom offers to pilgrims to the holy places there.

Bush suggests scrapping all chemical arsenal

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — President George Bush Monday proposed the elimination of all U.S. chemical weapons if matched by the Soviet Union and all nations that have the weapons or capability to make them.

"The world has lived too long in a shadow of chemical warfare," Bush told the United Nations General Assembly, seeking to spur a 40-nation treaty conference aimed at banning the weapons entirely. He proposed a worldwide ban on chemical weapons within 10 years of the signing of an international treaty ending their manufacture and storage.

While the chemical weapons plan was the centrepiece of his remarks, Bush also dealt with what he called "the rise of freedom" around the world.

"Today we are witnessing an ideological collapse, the demise of the totalitarian idea of the omniscient, all-powerful state," he said.

Bush said freedom was advancing in Hungary, Poland, Latin America and Africa.

"Make no mistake, nothing can stand in the way of freedom's march," the president said.

During his speech, the first time Bush was addressed the United Nations as president, he paid tribute to the Soviet Union for removing "a number of obstacles" on treaties reducing long-range nuclear weapons, as well as troops and tanks in Europe.

"We have not entered an era of perpetual peace," the president said. He cautioned that governments throughout the world were emerging "armed with old and unappeasable animosities and modern weapons of mass destruction."

He said regional conflicts "may well threaten world peace as never before."

Bush's offer to slash U.S. chemical weapon stockpiles was both a challenge to the Soviet Union to follow his lead and an invitation to the 38 other nations whose negotiations in Geneva to ban the weapons are moving slowly.

The U.S. Congress has already passed legislation requiring the administration to destroy old chemical weapons by 1997.

Soviet Foreign Minister

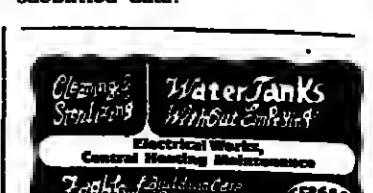


Eduard Shevardnadze was given advance word of Bush's proposal during his weekend meetings with Secretary of State James Baker. At the sessions in the western resort town of Jackson Hole, Wyoming, Baker and Shevardnadze agreed on a two-stage U.S.-Soviet programme to exchange information about their chemical weapons and to inspect each other's plants and arsenals.

Only the United States and the Soviet Union admit having poison gas. But Bush said more than 20 nations possess chemical weapons or the capability to produce them.

"And these horrible weapons are now finding their way into regional conflicts," he said. "This is unacceptable."

Bush's announcement comes on the heels of an agreement signed during the weekend by Baker and Shevardnadze on the exchange of data on chemical weapons by the end of the year and allow visits by inspectors of the other side to stockpiles and plants by June 30. In a second phase, there would be more intensive on-site inspections of the submitted data.



Hassan II begins first official trip to Spain

MADRID (AP) — King Hassan II of Morocco Monday began his first state visit to Spain, making a historic step towards smoothing relations between Madrid and Rabat.

The trip comes a decade after an official visit by King Juan Carlos to Morocco, a former French and Spanish protectorate visible from Spain's southern tip across the Strait of Gibraltar.

During the three-day visit the two countries were expected to sign bilateral accords to increase defence cooperation and promote Spanish investment in Morocco.

At a briefing for reporters prior to the visit, Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez said the government views the trip as one "of historic dimensions."

In recent interviews with Spanish journalists, Hassan said his visit was "a milestone in and of itself."

He also said he wanted to "reduce to its authentic dimension" the dispute over the sovereignty of Ceuta and Melilla, the two enclaves on Morocco's northern coast that Spain has held since the 16th century.

Spain administered northern

Morocco under an agreement with the French, who established a protectorate there in 1912. Morocco became independent in 1956 under Hassan's father, Mohammed V.

Hassan was to meet with Juan Carlos, and Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and dine with Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia.

The military agreement to be signed by the two countries provides for joint manoeuvres, information and strategy sharing, cadet exchanges and future co-production of arms. Over the last decade, Spain has sold Morocco more than \$1 billion worth of military hardware.

The economic accord aims to guarantee movement on Spanish development projects stemming from a June 1988 pact extending a Spanish government-backed line of credit of up to 125 billion pesetas (\$1.02 billion).

The two countries were also to subscribe to a statement of commitment to build a bridge or tunnel across the 20.8-kilometre wide strait, a project Hassan supports as part of his efforts to increase ties with the EC.

A preliminary study conducted

last year estimated a "fixed link" would cost more than \$8 billion and take 10 years to construct.

Morocco's claim to Ceuta and Melilla is the touchiest diplomatic issue facing the two countries, but it is not the only one.

Last fall, Hassan postponed a scheduled visit after Spain voted for a United Nations-supervised referendum to determine the fate of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony which Morocco has occupied since 1975.

The Western Sahara is also claimed by the Polisario National Liberation Front, which has been waging a guerrilla war against the Moroccan army since then.

Altho Morocco has accepted in principle a referendum of the Western Sahara's 73,000 residents, Hassan has refused to negotiate with the Polisario front unless they come to him as Moroccan subjects.

In the briefing, Fernandez Ordóñez said Madrid continues to back a peaceful negotiated solution and is willing to provide technical support for the referendum by making available a 1974 census of the sparsely populated region.

Missile test shows Israel is a nuclear power, Klibi says

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi, opening an emergency meeting of the League council Monday, said an Israeli missile test this month was a further sign that Israel was a nuclear power.

Libya requested the meeting after a Soviet report that the test missile landed in the Mediterranean about 250 miles north of the Lihyan port city of Benghazi.

Klibi told the council, "the latest experimental launch of the Jericho 2 missile amounts to a clear indication that Israel has become a full member of the nuclear club."

"Now the Israeli threat is not directed only at Arab countries but also countries which are more

distant," he added.

He said the United States, because of its strategic agreement with Israel, faced contradictory demands in the Middle East — commitment to seeking peaceful solutions and "unlimited support" for a war machine which violates the values and principles to which the American people are deeply attached."

The council is expected to issue a statement condemning the missile test and asking the international community to restrain Israel's military development programme.

Most Arab countries have delegated their ambassadors in Tunis to represent their foreign ministers at the meeting.

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Jordan, Syria begin talks on oil probe

DAMASCUS (Petra, J.T.) — Jordan and Syria have opened talks aimed at launching bilateral cooperation in oil exploration and energy utilisation through the Syrian Ministry of Minerals and Petroleum and the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) in Jordan.

NRA Director General Kamal Ibreisat who arrived in the Syrian capital Sunday evening at the head of a team of experts has been discussing with Syrian officials in charge of petroleum and energy, ways for launching cooperation in oil-related fields.

The talks are expected to culminate in the conclusion of a number of agreements on bilateral cooperation, according to NRA officials.

Ibreisat Monday met with Sy-

rian Minister of Minerals and Petroleum Mitanus Habib in the presence of the Jordanian team and Syrian officials.

He also met with Dr. Issa Ibrahim, the minister's under-secretary, to have a comprehensive discussion on scopes of bilateral cooperation in mineral resources, exchange of expertise in geological and geographical matters, efforts to exploit natural resources in both countries and conducting seismic tests to determine the presence of oil.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, discussion also was directed at achieving Syrian-Jordanian integration in mineral resources and at conducting oil exploration operations in Jordan and Syria.

Seminar to discuss Palestinian uprising

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two-day seminar is opening in Amman Tuesday to provide further backing to the Palestinian people now involved in an uprising against Israeli occupation.

An announcement said the general secretariat of the Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Palestinian People will hold a two-day gathering for representatives of Jordan, Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to come up with means that would help the Palestinians corroborate their self-reliance in social and eco-

nic fields, and reduce their dependence on Israel to a minimum.

The announcement said the meeting which will try to formulate a practical and integrated practical programme that can be applied especially in the course of rural development similar to programmes applied in Egypt and Jordan.

According to the announcement, representatives of a number of Arab, regional and international organisations will attend the meeting.

Tests find raw fat unfit for consumption

By Mariam M. Shahin

Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Seventeen out of 19 samples of raw fat collected from the local market were found unfit for human consumption, but it is not yet known upto what degree the consumption of these fats would pose dangers to human health, a Ministry of Health official said Monday.

The official, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, said investigations were continuing into the long-term and short-term effects of such fats had on human health.

However, he said, although raw fats could be "contaminated when they are stored in dirty places" it was not necessary that they could be dangerous when consumed. He pointed out that "no-one has yet been reported sick from consuming the fat."

The ministry's investigations are related to the recent bust of a smuggling operation involving transportation of unprocessed fat in sewage trucks. Indications that at least part of the fat had found its way to confectioneries and sweetmeat shops have resulted in the closure of at least 14 commercial establishments and the arrest of 95 people.

Ministry of Supply officials told the Jordan Times Monday they were awaiting results of ministry of health tests on final products involving the fat before determining which of these products should be removed from the market.

"We cannot start removing products from the markets until we are certain that they are contaminated and tests have not yet indicated beyond any shadow of doubt that they are dangerous for human health," said one of the officials, speaking on condition that he not be further identified.

A Health Ministry spokesman quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Monday that "initial results of tests conducted on samples of allegedly contaminated raw fat collected from several Jordanian stores indicate that they are germ-free."

It was not clear Monday evening whether the spokesman's statement and the official's remarks to the Jordan Times referred to the same samples. However, experts noted that "being germ-free does not necessarily mean that the fat is fit for human consumption."

The statement carried by Petra said "the tested raw fat does not conform to the specifications laid down for vegetable oil permissible for human consumption."

The statement said "several" stores and factories had been closed for having used the raw fat in question.

The raw fat affair surfaced and came to the attention of the public after the seizure of five sewage trucks containing the material. The trucks carried signs saying the "raw fat covered by dust."

Despite public clamour for the names of the closed businesses and thus the affected products, officials have pleaded inability to do so until laboratory tests were completed.

Officials who asked not to be identified have said that not all the 14 businesses that have been shut down may be guilty of using the raw fat in question and thus it would be unfair to make public statements about them. "They are innocent until proven guilty," added one official.

Meanwhile food companies and restaurants continue to publish ads in newspapers assuring their customers of their uncontaminated food products and Jordanian mothers are desperately trying to find substitute snacks for their children, many of whom depended on such products for their breakfast or lunch.

VOTER CARDS: The Ministry of Interior said Monday that it would start distributing voting cards to voters around the Kingdom in the next two days. The ministry said that personal photographs should be attached to the cards to serve as identification documents at the polling stations.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

★ An Indian photographic exhibition — "Jawaharlal Nehru, His Life and Times" — at the Students Activities Complex, University of Jordan.

★ A photo exhibition by French artist Jean-Noel de Soye displaying photos projecting fashion accessories such as jewelry, caps, scarfs and belts, at the French Cultural Centre (the exhibition also displays slides on the history of fashion).

FILMS

★ A German film entitled "Der Snob", English subtitled, at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

★ A documentary on "Trumpet Kings" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

Schools begin 2-day weekend

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Education Adnan Badran Monday officially announced a total of 3,600 schools in Jordan will from now on have a two-day weekend Thursdays and Fridays, and said that the new measures will go into force as of Oct. 1, 1989.

To make up for the loss of one day, the school days running from Saturday through Wednesday will each be extended by 45 minutes, the minister said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Badran said that the measure will be applied only to those schools with one shift, thus leaving some 150 two-shift schools to follow the previous arrangement of a six-day school week.

All kindergarten schools, and private schools which had been doing a five-day school week will not be affected by the new arrangement and can continue to follow their own procedures, the minister said.

In announcing the arrangements, Badran noted that the decision was based on a detailed study and surveys conducted by Ministry of Education teams who interviewed school teachers and students as well as ordinary citizens.

The decision is in imple-



Adnan Badran

mentation of article 40 of the Jordanian Education Law which authorises the Ministry to decide on the number of days for holidays and the weekends for schools in Jordan, provided that one shift schools should have 215 to 220 days of classes every scholastic year, while those with a two-day week holiday will have 185 to 190 days of classes.

According to Badran, the new arrangement will open the way for both teachers and students to conduct more research work and study and will allow the students to have more time in revising their lessons and exercising their hobbies.

He said that the new arrangement will allow the teachers to deal with family problems and personal business

He said that the study gives ample details on the housing, clothing, food, education, transport and health services required for every family to live at a decent level in addition to monthly income to remain above the poverty line.

The study, Sqour added, gives details about the volume of local and foreign agencies involved in providing assistance and services to poor groups, their geographical distributions in the Kingdom and the nature of work they conduct, as well as sources that finance their operations.

Sqour said that a total of 17,000 poor families were covered by the survey and the researchers divided the group in three categories, each according to a level of poverty criteria.

The study proposes measures to be conducted in the course of eliminating pockets of poverty in degrees, gives details on the volume of unemployment, ideas about family incomes and other data.

The Department of Statistics was involved in the two-year survey which cost JD 70,000.

In 1982 the Jordan Times published a study which indicated that 30 per cent of the total population of Jordan lived below the relative poverty line.

The statement said the ILO team will try to help the ministry find appropriate solutions for unemployment in Jordan.

Bedour said in a statement here Sunday that at least nine per cent of the total Jordanian workforce was now jobless and that 44,000 non-Jordanians are assuming jobs that could easily be taken over by Jordanian job seekers who include 20,000 school graduates.

The minister made the statement at the opening of a seminar for a group of Labour Ministry inspectors charged with ensuring that the ministry laws are implemented at all factories and various other businesses employing non-Jordanian workers.

All commodities imported for this project shall have their source and origin in Member States of the European Communities or in Switzerland, Austria, Japan or the United States of America.

The contract for the expansion of the existing Zarqa Sewage Pumping Station consists of the supply, installation, testing, commissioning and maintenance for two years of the following: two main sewage pumping units each with a capacity of 972 cubic meters per hour, additional generating capacity: additional piping and electrical and control equipment; and the supply of spare parts for the new and existing equipment.

On or before October 18th, 1989 each contractor shall submit in person or by mail qualifying information about the firm or joint venture showing their overall experience and, specifically, their ability to supply, install, test and commission main sewage pumping units, generators, and accessories of the size and type required for this project. The information will be evaluated and the contractor will be informed by October 31st, 1989 whether or not to submit a bid.

A prebid conference will be held on October 18th, 1989 at 0900 hours, Jordan local time, at the office of the Water Authority in Amman. Site visit will be arranged on the following days.

The tenders are due not later than 12:00, Jordan local time, on Saturday November 15th, 1989 at the Government Tenders Directorate, Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

Tenders documents may be examined and purchased by any eligible bidder on submission of a written application to the Tenders Division of the Water Authority, P.O. Box 2412, Amman, Jordan Telex 22439 WAJ JO, Fax 679143, and the payment of a nonrefundable fee of JD 300.

Chairman of the Central Tenders Committee
Director/Government Tenders Directorate



The opening session of a meeting in Amman Monday on recognition of educational certificates issued in the Arab World (Petra photo)

Regional meeting opens on equivalence of degrees awarded in Arab World

AMMAN (Petra) — Recognition of certificates and the equivalence of degrees awarded by Arab universities is the theme of a four-day seminar which opened in Amman Monday with the participation of 24 educationists and officials from the Arab World.

awarded by institutes of higher education in the Arab World.

UNESCO office director Mohammad Kazem addressed the opening session stating that six agreements have been concluded around the world on the equivalence of degrees and that the agreements among Arab countries complete the set.

These agreements are only tools for the implementation of principles and achieving the goals of UNESCO in cooperation with the national governments worldwide," Kazem noted.

According to UNESCO officials cooperation between UNESCO and the Association of Arab Universities, other regional organisations and the Arab League will be on the agenda.

Issues related to international agreements on the accreditation of degrees and the equivalence of certificates will also be studied. Officials from the Ministry of Higher Education attended the opening session.

HELP TO MUNICIPALITY: The Amman Chamber of Commerce has donated JD 10,000 to Greater Amman Municipality to help it finance some of its projects. A cheque for the sum was handed to Greater Amman Mayor Ali Suhaimat at a meeting Monday.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

وزارة الشئون العامة والاسكان
وزارة العطارات والجوازات

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS & HOUSING



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING
GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATE
EXPANSION OF ZARQA SEWAGE PUMPING STATION INVITATION FOR TENDER NO. 70/89/CENTRAL

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the European Investment Bank towards the cost of the Zarqa Wastewater I project and intends to apply part of the proceeds of this loan to eligible payments under the Contract for which this invitation to tender is issued.

The Water Authority of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation through the Government tenders Directorate invites experienced firms of Contractors from member states of the European Communities, Switzerland, Austria, Japan or United States of America and Contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who have been qualified as First Class Electrical and Mechanical Contractors by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of Jordan, to submit bids for the project for the Expansion of the Zarqa Pumping Station. Foreign contractors are strongly encouraged to associate with such local contractors.

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Qatanani receives YMCA team

AMMAN (J.T.) — A five-member delegation representing the World Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) had a meeting here Monday with a senior official from the Foreign Ministry and heard a brief on the general situation of the Palestinian refugees living in camps in Jordan.

The director of the ministry's Palestine Affairs Department Dr. Ahmad Qatanani spoke of the displacement of Palestinian people in the 1948 and the 1967 wars, and about refugee conditions in general.

Qatanani outlined the Jordanian government's services to the refugees in cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

Health Ministry seals springs supplying water to Karamneh

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan was among 132 countries that took part in an international camp by young recruits working for Red Cross and Red Crescent associations around the world.

The camp, which was held in Geneva, involved a variety of activities including discussion of working papers on the international humanitarian law, the role of the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies in promoting the

law, and topics concerning Red Cross' humanitarian activities, such as blood transfusion operations, first aid, relief work, voluntary service and other related fields, according to Rihab Al Ajam who led the Jordanian delegation to the two-week camp.

The camp participants sent cables to the United Nations, urging the world community to help end all forms of violence and

the establishment of equality among nations based on mutual respect and human dignity, Ajam noted.

The Arab delegations, she said, held separate meetings in which they underlined the need for intensifying efforts on the part of Arab governments to promote the work of Red Crescent and Red Cross operations through seminars, conference and training courses.

The daily quoted local citizens as noticing increasing amounts of the sediments and more colouring in the water in the last few months, thus prompting the Health Ministry to interfere and put an end to the misery.

But, the paper said, efforts are still underway to find an alternative source of water supply for Karamneh.

Joe in Jordon

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

جordan Times جريدة عربية مستقلة تصدر باللغة العربية عن المؤسسة العربية الأردنية.

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Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times Advertising Department.

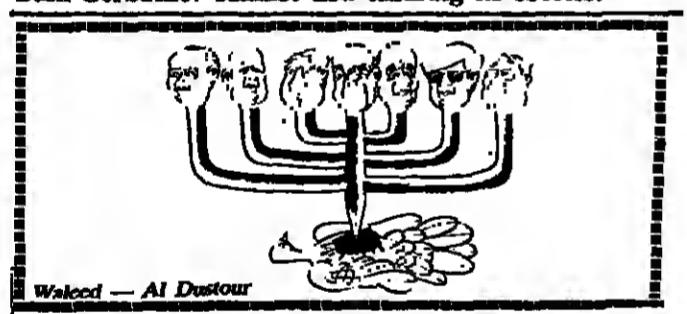
Boost to Gorbachev

THE AGREEMENT to hold a superpower summit between U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev sometime next year comes as added evidence that Washington views with favour the success of Gorbachev's reformation policies at home and abroad. When taken in conjunction with the reports that the two superpowers have succeeded in removing remaining obstacles in the path of disarmament in nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons systems, the 1990 Gorbachev-Bush summit will further boost the efforts of the Soviet leader to reform his country politically and economically.

This American-Soviet gesture could not have come at a more critical time when Gorbachev's perestroika and glasnost policies are under severe attacks from conservative forces everywhere. There has been a constant fear of late that President Gorbachev may not survive the stresses and strains being imposed on his bold ideas by traditional elements who have developed vested interest in the status quo in the Soviet Union and its allies. But this has always been the case whenever a reformation era begins anywhere.

Still, the impending summit between the Soviet and American leaders must produce tangible results in order for President Gorbachev to channel his country's resources to non-military objectives. The biggest strain on the Soviet economy has been its attempt to catch up with the American military might. Once these resources are freed from the military demands and rechannelled to build up the economy of the Soviet Union on modern basis, the Soviet experiments with perestroika and glasnost would be given a real chance to mature and develop.

Over and above these salient considerations, a successful summit between the two leaders would diminish a great deal the threat of a global nuclear war, whether accidental or intentional. The immense value of reducing the threat of mass destructive war is limitless worldwide. And with the cooperation of the superpowers, the threat of regional nuclear militarisation would likewise recede. Thus the snowball effect of demilitarisation of the world will have infinite economic and social consequences to mankind everywhere not to mention the political relaxation that can be expected to ensue. Accordingly the whole world and the entire human race have a vested interest in holding the Bush-Gorbachev summit and ensuring its success.



JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i on Monday tackled the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) meeting opening in Sanaa on Tuesday, and said that the heads of the four countries carry the dreams of the Arab Nation towards solidarity and unity. The proclamation of the ACC in Baghdad last February has placed on the four countries and their leaders the responsibility of merging their potentials in the course of enabling the Arab Nation to achieve its long awaited unity, the paper noted. It said that as the heads of state meet in Sanaa the hopes of millions of Arabs increase because such meetings have been successful in the past in taking the four countries steps toward integration, serving the objectives of the Arab masses. King Hussein and the heads of the three countries Iraq, North Yemen and Egypt will now chart further plans for unity among their countries and coordinate steps aimed at development in all fields, said the paper. Let us hope, said the paper, that the four leaders will come up with strong plans to help their peoples face and counter all challenges and repel all dangers, and at the same time pave the way towards unity.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily recalls a statement by the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat who said that the 1973 October war would be the last in the Middle East. Mahmoud Rimawi says that nothing could be further from the truth and the realities in the Middle East region in view of Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian lands and its ongoing repression against the Arab people under its rule. The writer says that Israeli threat to the whole Arab Nation still stands, the Palestinians are still involved in an uprising for freedom and the Arab countries have no acquired sophisticated weapons and seem determined to confront their common enemy. The writer says that one should remember the October war and the Sadat statement on the eve of the Ramadan war's anniversary next month and one should remember the Palestinians who are still at war with their enemy that continues to occupy their land. The writer points out that Egypt, which has been accepted into the Arab fold once again, has resumed its national role and has been joining Arab countries in dealing with the Palestine question and in joint actions aimed at bolstering Arab economy. He says these and other indications point to the fact that the Arab-Israeli conflict is as alive as ever and the common enemy should not be left to corroborate its gains as a result of its occupation of Arab land.

Saint Al Shabab daily newspaper refers to the scandal of the contaminated oil tonnes of which have been seized by the authorities which closed down several stores and factories. It is regrettable and painful to see such events taking place in our country which had served as an example for other nations in terms of integrity and honesty in trade dealings and in attempts to maintain good reputation, the paper noted. The paper paid tribute to the security men and the customs officials who have revealed this dangerous action and opened the people's eyes to such criminal role to which some elements in Jordan might resort to make quick and illegitimate profits. The paper urged members of the public to cooperate with the government and the concerned authorities by all available means.

African cooperative programme relies on self-help

By Mort Rosenblum
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — From his village in Burkina Faso, Bernard Ouedraogo shepherds 6,000 self-help cooperatives in nine countries, touching the lives of 5 million West Africans. And the numbers are growing fast.

"We have a few islets of success," he said with a diffident chuckle after receiving the bumper project's 1989 Africa prize on Sept. 14 along with Botswana President Quett Masire.

Ouedraogo's group is called "Six-S," an abbreviation of its full title in French, which means "using the dry season in the savannah and the sahel" ("se servir de la saison sèche en savane et au sahel"). It operates in Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

Simply put, the group's principles are the opposite of foreign-aid programme and government plans that have wasted billions of dollars in Africa since 1960.

Peasant groups, known as Naams, combine forces and ideas, following a proverb of Ouedraogo's Mossi people: if ants get together, they can carry an elephant.

"Everything rises from grass roots to fit our needs and our psychology," he explained. "If we must use outside technology, we reject the foreign values which come with it."

During the eight-month dry season, farmers weave wire netting for dams; shape fuel-efficient stoves and better plows; dig canals; build clinics and schools; and test new ideas.

It works, he said, because peasants rely on themselves and their traditional cultures. Modes-

outside aid, donated privately without strings, is managed locally at no loss in dignity.

What's more, he added, experience in Asia and Latin America shows that it works anywhere that old values and family ties remain intact, forming a basis for voluntary labour toward shared goals.

The trick is to bleed tradition with limited technology.

"Some old ways must change," Ouedraogo said. "We accept anything new that suits our needs, but we don't want cultural assumptions to come with it. Development should not destroy."

Ouedraogo, 59, was born in the Yatenga region of the French colony that became Upper Volta, then Burkina Faso, at the centre of West Africa.

As a rural education officer, he watched the desert move inexorably southward from the Sahara, in mottled patches. He saw that only combined efforts by enlightened farmers could stop it.

He looked at land use in the U.S. states of Arkansas and Georgia and studied rural development at the Sorbonne in Paris, where he received a doctorate in social sciences. Then he returned home to organise Naams.

Travelling around, he discovered that societies all over Africa and far beyond, had similar village units. Six-S set about linking them to spread ideas, research findings and resources.

With each new breakthrough, Ouedraogo found, Six-S volunteers had to repeat the laborious but inevitable process of winning over village leaders.

"Our only political ideology is to be flexible and work according to the systems in place," he said, declining to point a finger at governments which have stymied self-help projects.

Ouedraogo's devotees include

Pierre Pradervand, a Swiss development expert widely respected in Africa, who flew to New York to translate for his friend at the award ceremony.

Pradervand's new book, "Listening to Africa," details how Naams have grown food and restored land where outside major projects failed.

"We in the West must realize how valuable this work is and help it flourish," he said. "Once roots can't grow beyond a certain level without changes in political structure."

As Ouedraogo beamed ascent, Pradervand concluded:

"We've got to do things like stopping our banks from hiding dictators' money and our industries from flooding Africa with pesticides. We don't need to go out and dig wells. Africans can do that."

De Klerk brings in new political style

By David Crary
The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Comparisons with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and perestroika may be premature, but President F.W. de Klerk has brought a new style and new possibilities to South African politics.

An array of obstacles stands in the way of his professed goals of peace, justice and black-white power-sharing. Yet the fact that he states these goals, repeatedly and earnestly, sets him apart from the men who preceded him in power.

"Like Gorbachev, de Klerk has a security establishment who prefer the old way of doing things," said the weekly Mail. "Perhaps the biggest question is whether de Klerk shares Gorbachev's resolve and will to outmanoeuvre the 'sucrocrats'..."

The centerpiece of de Klerk's programme is a vague proposal to negotiate a new constitution that would extend political rights to the country's 28 million blacks while protecting the 3 million whites from black domination.

In effect, de Klerk is suggesting that each racial group would have veto power over major policy decisions, with deadlines to be broken by some sort of independent arbitrator.

It is highly unlikely that even moderate black leaders, let alone the ANC, would accept an outcome that falls so far short of a one-person, one-vote system.

But blacks might be willing to sit down and talk if de Klerk takes the preliminary steps they have demanded — freeing Mandela, legalising the ANC, lifting the state of emergency and restrictions on political activity.

He acknowledged this in his inaugural speech on Sept. 20, saying he would not accept responsibility for "overenthusiastic or twisted versions," of his policy.

He will be under heavy pressure to move quickly, with anti-apartheid leaders and Western governments saying they want decisive steps taken within the next several months. Among the moves de Klerk is likely to consider:

Releasing Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and other jailed leaders of the African National Congress guerrilla movement. De Klerk knows that a broad range of black leaders will refuse to negotiate on a new constitution unless Mandela goes free. He is likely to approve Mandela's release despite fears in some government quarters that it could spark a wave of unrest.

Modifying or repealing the remaining legislative cornerstones of apartheid, the laws that classify South Africans by race, allow municipalities to segregate public facilities, and establish segregated residential districts.

The continued removal of discrimination is an important objective," de Klerk said in his inaugural speech. But he has yet to renounce his support for segregated schools and neighbourhoods.

Lifting the state of emergency, which has been in effect since June 1986. De Klerk says he hopes to "create a climate" in which the emergency can be ended, and he already has negated some of the impact by ordering police to allow peaceful mass protest marches to take place.

But police still detain activists without charging them.

Gavin Reilly, chairman of South Africa's largest conglomerate and a frequent critic of apartheid, has urged the international community to give de Klerk a chance to carry out his programme without imposing a timetable or threatening further sanctions.

"Just as Mikhail Gorbachev has found that perestroika cannot be achieved in the twinkling of an eye; and that serious attitudinal and institutional obstacles have to be confronted and gradually overcome, so Mr. de Klerk will have to confront difficulties of the same order," said Reilly, chairman of the Anglo American Corp.

The Weekly Mail, an anti-apartheid newspaper in Johannesburg, also liked de Klerk to Gorbachev, saying both leaders

were learning that the process of reform "is not to direct change, but to ease controls and wait for the unknowable to happen."

For de Klerk, this syndrome is most evident in his decision two weeks ago, while acting president, to allow mass protest marches. Tens of thousands of people of all races have joined anti-government parades in major cities, including militants displaying banners of the African National Congress.

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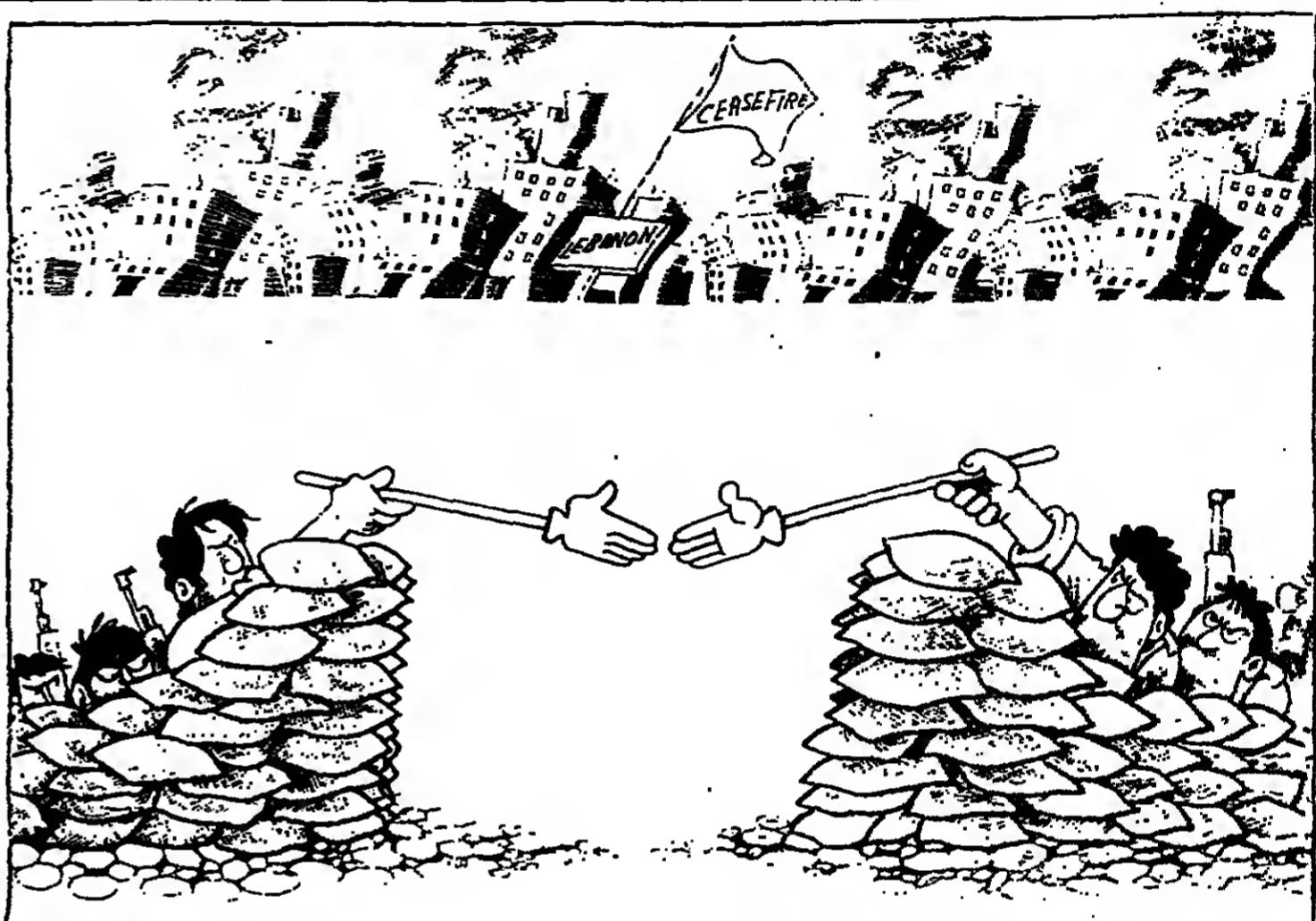
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Aoun takes olive branch

By Peter Smerdon
Reuter

BEIRUT — General Michel Aoun, Lebanon's Christian army chief, has accepted the proffered olive branch of peace but his eyes are still firmly fixed on a vision of a country freed of foreign forces.

"The 'war of liberation' was General Aoun. And it still is Aoun," said a diplomat in Beirut. "The Arab League gave him a way out of the battle for a time with at least his dignity intact."

Aoun agreed to the league's peace plan on Friday because he believed assurances given by its envoy, Lakhdar Ibrahim, and foreign leaders, sources close to the 53-year-old general said.

"He believes them when they say they want a withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon," said one source.

"He was impressed by Ibrahim and appeals from abroad. But he knows that although he took the olive branch he still has the gun in

the other hand."

Lebanese analysts said Aoun, increasingly isolated in the world, was left with few options other than to give peace a chance by accepting the Arab plan and its proposals to increase Muslim power in the Christian-biased political system.

A gunner who says he is more than ever convinced that he can be won over to the side of the battle for a time with at least his dignity intact."

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This stick-and-blow telephone dialling system was developed for motoric handicapped in the Federal Republic of Germany. Zero to nine are shown on the dial. By blowing through the mouthpiece it is possible to move to the next digit. The desired number is then programmed by sucking in briefly. The mouthpiece controls all the required functions for telephoning.

Actions and aids from industry

Geared to the handicapped

FRANKFURT/MAIN. — The "Frankfurt Model" by means of which disabled passengers using public transportation can call a taxi via the driver is to be extended to other German cities. The Association for the Blind, the initiator of the Frankfurt taxi action appealed to public transportation systems throughout the Federal Republic of Germany to provide this service for everyone. Since November 1988, blind people in the Frankfurt area have been able to call for a taxi to pick them up from the tram or bus stop at which they have to get off. After this service in conjunction with urban transportation systems and the taxi headquarters turned out to be such a success, all users of public transport can now order taxis in this fashion. — IN Press.

'Stephanie': Essence of a princess

By Suzy Meakes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The sweet smell of excess surrounds Princess Stephanie of Monaco. Now she has put the essence of herself into bottle. "Stephanie" the fragrance goes on sale in France next month.

"I've done this fragrance with my whole heart," said Stephanie Monday, holding court at the Ritz hotel surrounded by perfumers and "noses." "I love my fragrance like I love my records. My perfume is myself."

The real Stephanie has always been difficult to spot behind the raunchy rock star in black leather, the statuesque model promoting her swimwear line and the occasional dutiful do-gooder in Monaco.

Today, Prince Rainier's wild child is doing her best to be businesslike, in a power-shouldered anthracite-gray Yves Saint Laurent suit. A vast poster behind her shows the princess at her most strikingly androgynous — slicked hair, square jaw, little black dress plunging to the waist with the fragrance poised before her cleavage.

The promotional film, by contrast, has Stephanie at work nosing out the fragrances and choosing the bottle with its ribbed glass drapes. ("You can see from the Pool Position swimwear line that I like drapes," she says.)

So the perfume is sexy?

"Young, sensual, elegant and sexy," says Stephanie.

A spicy, exotic aroma rises above the flowers.

"It's even a bit Oriental," explains the "nose" Jacques Polge, who worked for two years to capture the essence of a princess.

"Mediterranean people are warm," says Stephanie, whose recent appearances in tabloid newspapers have been pretty hot stuff. "It is true of all the sun-shine places. Even in Los Angeles, the people are different from those who live in Chicago, where it's cold."

The princess now lives in California, spending "half my life" on airplanes.

She talks in a little-girl voice, grinning at the attendant paparazzi, an innocent silver bracelet on one arm, one ear studded with a sophisticated diamond heart and two satellite stones.

The fragrance is made by Bourjois, France's brand leader in cosmetics and a company linked with Chanel perfume. Internationally, its best known fragrance is the mass-market Soir de Paris. Stephanie, offered in three different sizes of eau de parfum, sells from 106 to 173 francs (about \$16

Mothers, falafel makers and the Jordanian economy

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

IF EVER a conference and its published proceedings could be termed "timely," this is it.

This compact but fact-filled book is a compilation of the proceedings of a conference held in Amman in July 1988, co-sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation of West Germany and Jordan's Royal Scientific Society.

Ah, yes, the good old days of July 1988 — a very long time ago, but all the more reason to read and consider the papers in this book.

July 1988, you will recall, was just before the Jordanian economy stood on its head for a moment and tried its hand at mass hysteria. To retrospect, therefore, the case studies, comments and recommendations in this book take us back to a moment when thoughtful and experienced grown men calmly discussed the obstacles, challenges and opportunities before the industrial sector in Jordan.

Such discussions have probably taken place in Jordan for a very long time. No doubt, when local Stone Age man hammered the first chunk of flint into a crude cutting knife which was used to make stone beads, these manufactured commodities in turn were exchanged for shell beads with the dwellers of the Mediterranean or Red Sea coastlines — and presto, the land of Jordan experienced the ancient equivalent of export industries, and issues of employment, import-substitution, balance of payments and balance of trade.

In the last four decades of modern Jordan, questions of small and medium scale industrialisation generally have taken a back seat to the growth of the public sector, agriculture and mineral exports. In the boom decade of 1974-1983, the issue was confounded by the ease with which Jordan imported most of what it needed, and many things it did not need — but things which we imported down and the exchange value of the dinar has stabilised, one can return to the business of thoughtful and grown men and women calmly discussing what needs to be done to move the Jordanian economy onto a path of rational, balanced, equitable and sustainable long-term growth. In this context, the papers and comments in this book should be relevant to those decision makers, economists, private business men and interested international parties (diplomats, bankers, foreign aid donors) who seek to take advantage of the moment to redress Jordan's economic weaknesses by strengthening its export potential and rationalising its imports.

What is particularly interesting is the fact that several of the speakers at the conference are now in key decision-making ministerial positions. It will be intriguing to see how many of their recommendations they try to implement now that they have the political authority (and, presumably, the national economic impetus) to push for more effective change.

The papers published in the book cover:

— Problems of international competitiveness in manufacturing industry (Tayseer Abdel Jaber, Fayez Soheimat, Fayed Fanek)

— A comparison with the Korean experience in export promotion vs import substitution (Chungsoo Kim, Saifwan Toqan, Lutz Hoffman)

— The role of small and medium enterprises in industrial growth and employment creation (Sudhir Chitale, Mohammad Smadi, Samir Radwan).

— International business cooperation and joint ventures (Christian Pollak, Isam Bedir, Saleh Azoumi)

— Upgrading product quality and the role of standards and specifications (Hugo Eckseler, Arafat Tamimi, Hassan Saudi, Hamed Alameddine)

— The human factor in industrialisation and organisational management effectiveness in Jordan (Ivor McElveen, John Andrica, Zaki Ayoubi)

— Financing industry (Ziyad Annah, Basil Jardaneh)

— Jordan's commodity-producing sectors (Matthes Buhbe)

While a few of the papers are slightly technical, the entire collection is a valuable overview of specific issues that are directly and immediately relevant to the Jordanian economy today — and when we talk about "the Jordanian economy today," in an era of swift economic adjustment, we are really talking about individuals and families who have to make day-to-day decisions about what they can or cannot afford to buy, to eat, to study, or even to dream of.

Economics in Jordan is no longer relegated to the back pages of the newspapers. It has taken on a human dimension. It is now the science and the sage of mothers and fathers who worry about adequately feeding, clothing, educating and employing their children, during an era of rising prices. But, of course, we will make it through this difficult period, and we will be stronger and wiser for the experience — if we have prudence, honesty and decisiveness by the government, and rationality, hard work and en-

trepreneurship by the private sector.

The Jordanian economy is fortunate in having a healthy balance among its main sectors, including manufacturing industry, minerals, agriculture, tourism and services. The industrial sector should be able to take advantage of the more competitive value of the dinar to register significant increases in exports, and therefore in foreign exchange earnings — which makes the discussions in this book ultimately directly relevant to all mothers and falafel makers in the realm.

One hopes that the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung and the Royal Scientific Society, or other such bodies, would build on the valuable experience of this conference and book by doing two things: 1) develop a credible fol-

Editor: Matthes Buhbe
Sami Zreigat

Amman - Jordan 1989

low-up mechanism so that the important issues raised do not dissipate in the haze of time, and 2) organise similar conferences for other sectors of the economy, in order to enrich decision-makers with the kind of practical recommendations that can only emerge from the combined efforts of government officials, private sector business people and international specialists.

The Industrialisation of Jordan: Achievements and Obstacles.

Editors Matthes Buhbe, Sami Zreigat, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Royal Scientific Society Amman, 1989 168 pp., JD 5

Eddie Murphy

The man behind the million dollar smile

By Rita Tainola
Special to the Jordan Times

"OF COURSE I want to get married; but I do not trust women," — says who? None other than Eddie Murphy, in a rare interview with a woman. But, somehow he was in a good mood. But then, he was doing the interview to promote his new film.

Why doesn't he want to get married? "Because they want to marry a superstar," Eddie Murphy, not the human being Eddie Murphy. I want to have one wife for the rest of my life, not for just a few years."

It is obvious that Murphy talks like that. He has been dating many girls; in fact some of them have already sued him for fraternity for millions and millions of dollars. It is only understandable that his publicist does not want to comment on "these rumours and articles" that appear in daily American tabloids.

Murphy himself has said many times that he does not like to give interviews because he does not like journalists. But for publicity, he does have to go through the routine and make himself available to the press. Well, that's what he says.

Murphy's latest film, "Coming to America," has been a blockbuster and made him the second richest actor in the world with a worth of about one tenth of a billion dollars. He has his own

fancy office at Paramount Studios in Los Angeles, a rare privilege.

Murphy has just finished another new project, "The Harlem Nights," with Richard Pryor as co-star with an added significance. "I have always admired Richard ever since I was a small boy," says Murphy. "I hoped I could work with him one day. Now it is possible."

"The Harlem Nights" is a comedy reflecting life in the well-known New York district in the 1930s. Murphy's good friend Arsenio Hall — the star who plays his servant in Coming to America — has a meaty co-star role in the film.

By the way, Coming to America is going strong in Europe and in some places in the United States itself, bringing Paramount over \$100 million. It is a charming story of an African prince coming to the U.S. and finding a "companion" to get married to.

The twist is that the prince keeps his royal identity a secret. He wanted the girl to fall in love with HIM, not "THE PRINCE."

Well, Murphy appears to have found his forte in the movie. "The story of my life is like that," says the superstar. "For me it is difficult to find a woman who would like me as a person, not as the 'Eddie Murphy'."

Jokes and no jokes

For all practical and technical purposes, Eddie Murphy is in-

deed a very nice 29-year-old bachelor who is very sympathetic to others. He spares his talks with jokes but if his counterpart is smart it is very easy to see that the star who triggers some of the most hilarious scenes that Hollywood has given us in recent times does not really like to laugh at every second or even make a joke.

Sitting in front of me in New York, Murphy says that he gives an interview only because he wants to promote his movies. He says that he does not trust journalists; he only trusts his friends. Some of his movies tell facts of his own life. He writes the scripts together with somebody or alone a joke.

"No, I do not have a girlfriend. I simply cannot accept the fact that who is dating me is doing so because I am a superstar. I have few real friends and that is enough at this point in my life," he says.

"Of course I want to get married. I want to have many kids and even my mother wants me to get married. She would like to have a little granddaughter. But it seems that I do not find the right girls. Either I say something wrong or the relationship just goes wrong. I do not want to get married just for the sake of it. I want to get married so that it lasts forever and only once," he adds.

"My heart belongs to good people."

Murphy says he is very con-

servative regarding women. He respects the old traditions. He loves people of every colour, every age.

He lives in New Jersey and Los Angeles and his doors are always open for friends. He says that he does not want to be alone in the house. His house can be full of friends but he still sits alone in a movie room of his house and watches a film. But the feeling that he is not alone in the house is enough for him.

Murphy helps in every possible way people who need help. He himself comes from the street so he knows how it is to try to survive. If he sees a poor man on the street he stops and gives hundreds of dollars to that man. He does not count his money when he sees a suffering person.

He gives money to charity, but closest to his heart are of course his mother and his relatives.

During the interview his mother was sitting on a sofa behind us. Even his five security men were nearby. All his security men are his relatives.

"Many people have asked me why I have so many security men around me. The answer is simple; so many people disturb me when I move in nightclubs or on the street that I simply want to be left alone," he explains.

Murphy loves people, but in his own way and by his own rules.

The megastar

When Paramount Pictures

signed an agreement with Murphy they hardly thought that this man was to bring money for the studio as much as he has brought. Eddie is the biggest megastar in the company's history. He has done for Paramount Pictures "48 Hours," Beverly Hills Cop I" and II and the third one is on its way, The Golden Child and now, Coming to America. And he just finished The Harlem Nights. His own favourite is Coming to America.

"After finishing my next project I will start filming Coming to America number two," he promises.

This megastar is a son of a New York policeman. He started acting when he was 15 years old. At the same time he wrote small comedies. The young boy was so talented that some of the New York restaurants and comedy clubs invited him to perform in their facilities. Somebody saw him and made it possible for him to perform in the hit-show Saturday Night Live in 1980. From that programme Murphy got two Emmy-nominations and lots of publicity. Then he got the part in the movie "48 Hours" and after that way to stardom was wide open.

"I cannot explain where I get my stories and how I invent my jokes. Perhaps I just look around and feel because I have feelings. It hurts when somebody writes bad things about me even now, although it should not. But perhaps no actor ever becomes so

hard that he or she does not get hit if they see wrong things about themselves in the papers. I think that I have reached an audience that whatever I do people go to see it. The Golden Child was a mistake, but the only one".

"Before I was in front of the camera, but now I am directing Harlen Nights. I think that I am now ready as a director," he says.

Goodbye Murphy

Murphy spoke very calmly during the whole interview. In the end I noticed that he had made so many jokes. He is actually a very serious guy. I thank him for the wonderful opportunity to meet him and talk with him. He looks at my eyes and says:

"Only few people in the world have time to look at other people's eyes when they communicate. I have the time."

I take the evening plane to Los Angeles with a good feeling inside of me, Eddie Murphy is a good person.

Few days after my interview I was standing in the traffic lights in Beverly Hills. A black Rolls was standing in the lane beside me. The car windows were so black that it was impossible to see who was sitting in that Rolls. Suddenly the window goes down, a smiling Eddie Murphy looks at me and says:

"Didn't we meet in New York? It was a nice interview, thank you and say hello to the good people of the world."

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MIGA fails high expectation

WASHINGTON (AP) — The World Bank may have been overly optimistic about its plan to insure private investors in the Third World against war and violence, bank president Barber Conable said Sunday.

It launched the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) over a year ago, and it has yet to issue its first policy.

"All of us hoped that these activities would have translated into a few guarantee operations by the end of this fiscal year," Barber told a meeting called to explain its operations.

"We have learned the truth of the old Spanish proverb: 'Traveller: There is no path, the path is made by walking.' We have been optimistic — over-

optimistic, perhaps — and must face the fact that negotiations with private investors must move slowly. Approvals of bilateral arrangements by member governments require considerable time and effort, particularly for such a new venture..." he noted.

He said 53 of the bank's 152 member governments have become members of the new agency.

Some governments dislike letting an outside organization decide when events within the country have damaged a foreign invest-

tor, since their own courts would not have the last word in disputed cases.

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation, which insures U.S. investors, has run into the same problem. It was working in 22 countries last year, however, and made a record \$135.3 million on its operations — one of the few U.S. government agencies to turn a profit.

It had been hoped that some governments, reluctant to let an agency from another government do the job, will tolerate the new one because it is international.

Investors who want to put about \$375 million into 11 Third World countries have asked for guarantees, the new agency announced earlier this month. They came from Canada, De-

nmark, West Germany, Italy, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain and the United States.

A spokesman, who insisted on anonymity, said the firm's policy was due to be issued in the next couple of months.

New investment in Third World countries dropped to \$13 million from \$25 billion between 1982 and 1987, the last year for which figures are available. That meant fewer new jobs, less production, smaller exports and more pressure for new grants and loans from richer countries.

"All around the globe, nations

that once perceived the private sector as marginal, threatening,

irrelevant or all of the above, are giving their own entrepreneurs and partners from abroad new



Indians receive large orders from Jordanians

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The exclusive nine-day Indian trade exhibition held in Amman this month has contributed to Indo-Jordanian trade with transactions exceeding \$6 million of which reserved trial orders were valued over \$1 million. The organisers announced Monday.

Business deals under finalisation are valued over \$5 million according to the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI). "We saw the results as positive," V.D. Rao, general manager of TFAI, told reporters at a briefing.

The fair, which attracted nearly 50,000 people according to Rao, was aimed at addressing India's large trade deficit with Jordan by familiarising Jordanian consumers and businessmen with India's products.

"We have very close political relations which are not reflected in trade," the Indian ambassador to Jordan, Gajendra Singh, told reporters. "The problem with trade has been a result of an information gap," he added.

India's telecommunications firm, the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), is bidding for a tender at the end of this month to supply the country with 25,000 push-button telephones, according to ITI General Manager V.

goods, according to A.K. Gandhi, resident manager of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India.

"India is not what it was ten years ago."

The yawning trade imbalance between the two countries was \$116 million in favour of Jordan in 1988, and is expected to grow even more this year since India plans to buy Jordanian phosphates and related products worth \$150 million to \$170 million.

Lebanese lira recovers

offered to buy at 460, bankers said.

Adham Safa, a bank employee, said he had not seen such a demand for the lira in at least a year.

The lira, once one of the Middle East's most stable currencies, was worth four to the dollar only six years ago but plummeted as Lebanon's bloody conflict worsened.

Mahmoud Khodari, a foreign exchange dealer at the Arab Bank, said optimism in the political and security situation had spread to the exchange market.

"People, confident that peace would reflect positively on the economy, rushed to change dollars to liras," he said.

Tough austerity awaits Soviet workers'

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet workers will have to endure tough austerity measures to help the country overcome its massive budget deficit, a leading reformist economist has said.

Leonid Abalkin, a deputy prime minister and close adviser to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, told the government newspaper Izvestia that cutting the deficit was the Kremlin's top priority.

He said the government would introduce an "austere economy of resources" and keep a lid on wage increases through taxation of funds available for pay hikes.

Wages would have to be kept down and resources conserved in order to attack the budget deficit, now running at \$200 million, he said.

"There is no alternative to perestroika, there is no alternative to radical economic and political reform. Rejection of the closure of perestroika means rejection of the future," he said.

Abalkin noted the economic situation in the country had continued to deteriorate in the past 24 months, with innovation, pro-

ductivity and quality all lagging behind.

As a result, dissatisfaction with the pace of reform was mounting, he said.

An ambitious budget plan for 1990, including the selling off of loss-making enterprises and the issuing of bonds, will be put before the Soviet parliament.

The plan seeks to halve the deficit, to \$100 million, by the end of 1990.

"The government is aware of the depth of the crisis. The extraordinary situation will require extraordinary measures," Abalkin said.

But in an apparent bid to calm recent rumours of a devaluation of the rouble, he said the government would not resort to currency reform to stabilise the ailing economy.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has said that Washington could help open up the struggling Soviet economy to the rest of the world.

Baker told a news conference that Moscow wanted to develop a market economy and that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard She-

vardnadze had signalled the Kremlin's interest in learning from U.S. experience.

He said they had talked at length about the problems of the Soviet economy, including the need of paper money and the need to make the rouble convertible.

"We've not been requested —

and the Soviet side made it quite clear, they are not coming to the United States for grants, assistance, loans, or that sort of thing," Baker told reporters.

"I think there is an interest in learning from our experience. There is an interest in taking steps to open up that economy and move it toward a more open system, and perhaps there are some things that we could contribute there," he noted.

His remarks made it clear that he was not talking about extensive bankrolling of Soviet economic reforms.

Baker's comments suggested he had thought hard about the difficulties faced by Soviet economists and wished to help.

He said he believed Gorbachev recognised the difficulties in-

olved in changing a closed communist economy to an open market one, particularly in establishing a new pricing system which would mark up basic goods such as meat and bread.

"Before you do price system and convertibility, though, there are some other problems that have to be taken care of, in our opinion," Baker said.

"One is the rouble overhang (surplus). One is the whole idea of incentive and competition that has to be somehow put into that system. And a third is the requirement for some sort of safety net, if you are going to move to a price system after 60 to 70 years, whatever it is, of having a totally different approach," Baker said.

"It's very difficult to do it cold turkey and do it overnight."

Baker, a former treasury secretary, did not spell out any particular steps Washington might take to help Moscow.

Baker's comments suggested he had thought hard about the difficulties faced by Soviet economists and wished to help.

He said he believed Gorbachev recognised the difficulties in-



James Baker

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Jordan exports total JD 325.8 m in '88

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian national exports in 1988 amounted to JD 325.8 million compared to JD 248.8 million in 1987, an increase of 30.9 per cent, a bulletin on foreign trade issued Monday by the General Statistics Department said. The reexport trade in 1988 dropped by 17 per cent compared to the year before from JD 66.9 million to JD 55.5 million, the bulletin added. Furthermore, it said, Jordan's imports increased by 11.6 per cent in 1988 rising from JD 916 million in 1987 to JD 1,022 million in 1988. Jordan's exports to Arab countries in 1988 constituted 41.9 per cent of the total with Iraq keeping the first rank as it received 19.8 per cent of exports. Phosphate accounted for 35.8 per cent of exports, potash 24.6 per cent, pharmaceutical products 5.7 per cent, agricultural products 4.1 per cent, chemical products 2.4 per cent, iron 1.9 per cent, dairy products 1.8 per cent, woollen products 1.6 per cent, and paper 1.5 per cent.

Iraq opens engine-producing factory

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq has opened a two-million-dinar (\$5 million) factory in Alexandria, 60 kilometres south of Baghdad, to build engines for tractors. The plant was built by the state-run Automobile Manufacturing Enterprise and will produce about 10,000 diesel engines a year for tractors assembled in a nearby plant. Design expertise and know-how were supplied by the Turkish company Yazis.

Ethiopia ends fuel rationing

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — The Ethiopian government has ended gasoline rationing and lifted a ban on the use of private vehicles on Sundays. At the same time, however, it sharply increased the cost of gasoline. The price of a litre of regular gasoline was increased from 1.19 birr (about 57 cents) to 1.50 birr (about 72 cents), or the equivalent of \$2.74 per gallon. The prices of other basic fuels, including diesel, kerosene and cooking gas, remained unchanged under the government directive. The Ethiopian news agency said the ban on use of private vehicles on Sundays, in effect since 1985, was lifted "to allow the private sector to participate effectively in the economic life of the nation."

Wang announces borrowing plan

BOSTON (AP) — In its latest effort to strengthen its financial future, Wang Laboratories Inc. has announced that it completed a deal to borrow up to \$175 million. Wang officials said in a prepared statement the agreement with CIT Group-Business Credit Inc., whose parent company is Manufacturers Hanover Corp., is part of its recently-announced restructuring plan. Wang reported a \$424 million loss for the fiscal year ended June 30, which led to thousands of employee layoffs and upper level reshuffling. The company expects to layoff 2,200 of its 30,000

employees by the end of this month. "Our revenue outlook reflects the difficult competitive environment which we have been experiencing for some time, particularly in the U.S.," a written statement said. The U.S.-based company introduced a new line of four IBM-compatible personal computers earlier this month in an attempt to restore customer confidence and boost sales. The computers sport a price tag of about \$600 below that of U.S.-based Compaq, the leading producer of IBM compatibles.

Tunisia seeks big purchase of trucks

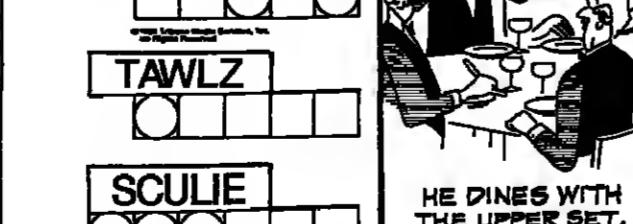
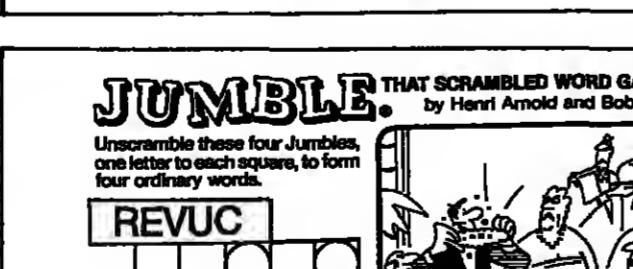
TUNIS (R) — Tunisia's state trading agency, the Office Du Commerce Extérieur, has invited tenders for the supply of more than 20,000 heavy vehicles in a deal which would be worth hundreds of millions of dollars. The tender is for 18,900 trucks with a capacity of between three and 11 tonnes and for 1,300 trailer tractors. The Libyan market will take 15,000 of the trucks. The agency is acting for Libya under a joint purchasing arrangement designed to cut costs for both countries. The vehicles are for delivery over five years.

Dubai to build \$680m desalination plant

DUBAI (R) — The Gulf emirate of Dubai plans to set up a 2.5-billion dirham (\$680 million) desalination plant to boost water supplies, Al Bayan daily has said. It said 30 companies were bidding for the project, which will have a 650-megawatt power plant and will produce 20 billion gallons of sweet water per year. The plant, expected to be completed by 1993, will raise Dubai's water production to about 32 billion gallons per year.

Brazil continues raising fuel prices

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — The government has raised retail fuel prices by an average of 35.5 per cent. It was the 12th price increase this year and the second this month. The pump price of gasoline, which is mixed 22 per cent with alcohol, went up to 1.91 New Cruzados a litre, or the equivalent of \$2.20 a gallon. Fuel prices have risen 54.3 per cent during the first 15 days of September. Price increases also were ordered for other petroleum products, including fuel oil, cooking gas, diesel fuel and kerosene. The price of pure alcohol fuel, which powers about 30 per cent of Brazil's 13 million vehicles, went up to 1.43 New Cruzados a litre, or \$1.65 a gallon. The government subsidises alcohol fuel to keep it 25 per cent cheaper than gasoline. However, the National Petroleum Council said it was considering reducing the difference to cut costs. The increase was the biggest this year. The petroleum council said it was intended to recoup losses caused by inflation, which was 29.34 per cent in August and 1,084 per cent for the past 12 months.



Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: DINER MADAM GIGGLE ORPHAN

Answer: What that eccentric door-to-door salesman must have been—A "DING-DONG".

Peanuts

Mutt'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

100 hurt in soccer riots

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — Fans of two rival soccer clubs hurled rocks, bricks and homemade bombs at each other following a match in southern Bangladesh. Police said more than 100 people, including 12 policemen, were hurt.

At least 29 people were

arrested on charges of rioting, police said Monday.

The brawl began Sunday night in the port city of Chittagong after a match between league champion Abahani Sports Club and the Brothers Union ended in a 1-1 draw, police said by telephone.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ A K 8 2
♦ A K 6
♦ J 10 7 4
♦ 6 2
WEST
♦ Q J 10 9
♦ 9 7 5 4 3
♦ 8 6 2
♦ 5
EAST
♦ 5 3
♦ J 10
♦ A K Q
♦ A K 10 9 7 4
SOUTH
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
3 ♦ Pass 6 ♦ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♦. One of our favorite definitions of a pessimist is that he is someone who has spent some time with an optimist. Certainly, at the bridge table it pays to view life through dark glasses.

South had a difficult bid at his second turn. His club suit was perhaps a whisker weak for a jump bid, but his overall strength merited strong action and to jump in diamonds with only three card support was unattractive. North bid what he

expected to make on power, and chose the suit contract because it might have offered more insurmountability in case of a bad trump split.

West led the queen of spades, and to those who see only the pleasant things in life, there is no problem. They win and bring out the ace-king of trumps, and dolefully concede down one when the cards lie as in the diagram.

The pessimist realizes that a 4-1 trump break could endanger his contract. If West holds four trumps, declarer would need X-ray vision and a very fortunate lie of the cards to salvage the contract, unless East had a bare honor. But if East were to hold four trumps ...

After winning the king of spades, declarer cashed a high trump just in case a singleton honor happened to fall. When only low cards appeared, declarer elected to take a safe play against the possibility that East held all the remaining trumps. He crossed to the table with a heart and led dummy's last trump, inserting the nine when East followed with the eight. When that held, he claimed his slam, conceding only one trump. (Had West won the second trump, that would have meant that only one trump was outstanding, which declarer could draw as soon as he regained the lead.)

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

By Thomas S. Person, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation
GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to confine yourself to whatever worldly tasks and obligations or responsibilities that have been making demands on your life. Use every chance you have to build your name and credit.

ARIES: (March 20 to April 17) You will be able to fit every detail of your work into its proper place this week. There will be several projects available now by which you can add to your income.

TAURUS: (April 18 to May 19) Both men and women who are talented will lend you a hand at your work today. Your creative ideas for making more money are splendid now so follow them.

CAPRICORN: (December 21 to January 18) You have many persons who are willing to give you work. Do just as much as is possible. A very good friend will see that you will have a very good time today.

AQUARIUS: (January 19 to February 17) You will be well advised to avoid getting in a fracas with fellow associates today. A successful friend will give you an idea for increasing your income.

PISCES: (February 18 to March 21) You can get a great deal done at work today in spite of one who aggravates you very much. You will be able to add well to your income by something you get for your home.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 21 to July 21) A change in your work that you had planned has been delayed but don't get upset. If you try to pull anything wrong today, you will lose money.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Listen to the valuable suggestions being given you by a good friend to do a better job at your work. You need to be better informed of all facts and figures before getting into any investments today.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 21) Lend a hand to social friends who are having a difficult time and you can then enjoy yourself. This is the time for brilliant ideas.

LIBRA: (September 22 to October 21) Expertise necessary to your advancement is not just yet yours, but persevere and it will be. Avoid hasty, impulsive investments for

they could lose you the shirt off your back.

SCORPIO: (October 22 to November 21) You will need to call upon your past experiences to do a good job at your work today. You will gain security now by handling all obligations with good common sense.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) You will have several courses that you can pursue at work. Do just as much as is possible. A very good friend will see that you will have a very good time today.

CAPRICORN: (December 21 to January 18) You have many persons who are willing to give you work. Do just as much as is possible. A very good friend will see that you will have a very good time today.

AQUARIUS: (January 19 to February 17) You will be well advised to avoid getting in a fracas with fellow associates today. A successful friend will give you an idea for increasing your income.

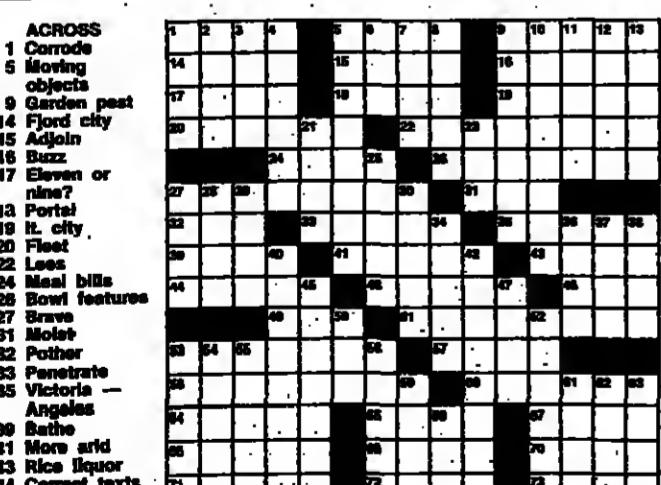
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Today's child: If your child were born today he or she will be able to get ahead with every practical plan, once every odd angle has been exposed well studied and put into proper perspective. A proper education is a must for this program who will want to stay in school or some sort of formal training longer than is required for their degree.

"The stars impel, they do not impel. What you make of your life is largely up to you."

THE Daily Crossword

by William P. Bradley



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10 Monkey and man

11 — up (riding)

12 City

13 Depressions

14 Polynesian

15 Against

16 Treaty

17 Concede

18 On one's —

19 Calorie count

20 Germs

21 Strike

22 Elysium

23 Tribunal of pretenses

24 Addict

25 Hit hard

26 Newsprint

27 Newspapers

28 Pausa

29 Oceans to friends

30 Prodigies

31 Regarded highly

32 Major commodity

33 Egyptian

34 Leases

35 Seawater

36 Observed

37 Experienced

38 Pausa

39 Pausa

40 Newspapers

41 Newspapers

42 Newspapers

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Gorbachev sets deadline for end to Armenia siege

MOSCOW (R) — President Mikhail Gorbachev gave the squabbling leaders of Armenia and Azerbaijan two days Monday to come up with a solution to a rail blockade paralysing Armenia.

In remarks at the start of the autumn session of the Supreme Soviet, the new inner parliament, Gorbachev said there was little sign that a 20-month-old conflict between the two republics over the region of Nagorno-Karabakh, was abating.

"Let us decide to give the republican authorities two days to examine the situation and then, if necessary, concrete measures must be taken," Gorbachev told the parliament, without going into details.

Armenian deputies demanded that the worsening situation in their republic be put on the agenda of the Supreme Soviet, which is due to discuss the country's mounting ethnic problems as well as economic reform during a two-

month session.

Sergei Ambartsumyan, rector of the university in the capital Yerevan, said the blockade was "shameful for the Communist Party, shameful for the country."

"I believe our parliament must give guarantees against occurrences like this anywhere," Ambartsumyan said.

Rail workers in Azerbaijan, backed by the republic's radical popular front movement, have been blocking goods traffic to the neighbouring republic for more than a month in the latest stage of a dispute which has cost more than 100 lives.

More than 85 per cent of freight supplies to Armenia from elsewhere in the Soviet Union travel through Azerbaijan.

The row was provoked by demands by Nagorno-Karabakh's Armenian majority for the mountainous enclave ruled by Azerbaijan since 1923 transferred to Yerevan.

"The blockade has not been lifted, we checked this morning," he said. "Not a single train has arrived from the Nakchivan direction (Azerbaijan)."

Gorbachev told deputies he

had received information that rail traffic appeared to have resumed overnight but reports from the region Monday suggested the blockade was continuing.

"During the last 24 hours, only trains with construction materials and newsprint were allowed into Armenia," a statement by the Azerbaijani popular front said. "The rest of the freight is not being let through."

It said crowds several thousand strong had pledged at a mass meeting in the Azerbaijan capital Baku Sunday to continue the blockade until Armenia dropped its claims to Nagorno-Karabakh.

In Armenia a journalist at the republic's news agency Armenpress told Reuters food and materials for industry were still in extremely short supply in Yerevan.

The Azerbaijani parliament responded at the weekend by passing a law declaring its territory indivisible, signalling it would not drop its claim to Nagorno-Karabakh.

The blockade has not been lifted, we checked this morning," he said. "Not a single train has arrived from the Nakchivan direction (Azerbaijan)."

But there had been uncertainty as to who would take the no. 2 spot.

There were reports that Ramirez, 47, a lawyer and novelist who helped moderate the Sandinista image, wanted to retire from public life to dedicate himself fulltime to writing books.

But Borge, the only surviving founder of the Sandinista Front and a hard-liner, would have to give up the powerful interior ministry for the largely ceremonial vice presidency.

Earlier in the day, the convention approved a 31-page platform promising, among other things, better health care, economic growth and a "respectful accord"

with the United States.

The platform, bearing the title-slogan "Everything will be Better," was also approved by acclamation, point by point, as the planks were read aloud by Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the front.

The platform promises to spur economic growth to an annual average of five per cent, reduce infant mortality of 60 per 1,000 by about half, and expand free education to reduce illiteracy to six per cent.

The Nicaraguan economy, damaged by war and a U.S. economic boycott, has become one of the poorest in Latin America.

The contras are to be disbanded by the end of the year.

PARIS (AP) — Rescuers Sunday

brought to Paris the first bodies of victims of a French airliner crash last week in West Africa, hoping that autopsies would help determine whether a bomb brought down UTA Flight 772.

Meanwhile, prosecutors opened an investigation for "murders, voluntary destruction of goods, use of explosives" and other crimes in connection with "a terrorist enterprise of subversion or damaging the security of the state."

The case was assigned Saturday night to investigating magistrate Jean-Louis Bruguiere, a terrorism specialist known for his work in dismantling the extreme-left French group Direct Action.

All 171 people aboard Flight 772 were killed when it exploded in midair over southern Niger. The flight was en route from the Congo to Paris after a stopover in N'djamena, Chad.

The autopsies should indicate whether the passengers and crew inhaled gases that would provide clues about what caused the plane to blow apart at an altitude of 9,100 metres.

Robert Paillausse, president of the commission of officials from France, Niger and Chad appointed to investigate last Tuesday's crash, said Sunday it appeared the explosion occurred

in a forward cargo compartment.

"Very probable traces of an explosion were in fact concentrated in one of the cargo compartments, situated at the front of the plane," Paillausse said in an interview with French radio RTL from Niger. "It is certain that there was an explosive substance."

He said laboratory tests had begun on debris shipped to Paris "to determine, on the basis of the traces of combustion, which explosive material was involved."

About 40 bodies arrived at Le Bourget airport Sunday aboard a DC-8 cargo plane and were taken immediately to the Paris morgue for identification and autopsy.

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The transport ministry said Saturday that evidence from the crash site and analysis of the recorders of flight data and cockpit conversations left no doubt

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1989

Column 8

Paloma lets secret out

NEW YORK (AP) — The photographs are well known: The great Pablo Picasso playing on the beach with his young daughter, Paloma, or swimming in the Mediterranean. These shots were a bit misleading. Paloma says in the October issue of *Fame* magazine. "He would pretend to swim: 'His mind was on his work but not all day long,' Paloma told the magazine. "The minute he turned it on to work, that was it. But then he would be on the beach for hours and hours." Giot left Picasso in 1953 after living with him 10 years. The split occurred "in a very smooth way," Paloma said. "Immediately we went to spend holidays with my father so there wouldn't be a drastic break between life with him and life without him. 'He still had his house in Paris. We would go to the circus with him or spend a Sunday and then a holiday.' As for biographers' accounts of Picasso's mental abuse of his mistresses, Paloma said: 'Everything is always negative. But how could he be such a monster? Why would those women have stayed? No one forced them.'

'Women cannot have it all'

VIRGINIA BEACH, Virginia (AP) — Television correspondent Barbara Walters says women cannot have it all — career, marriage and children — and she pointed to herself as an example. "You can have a great marriage and great children; great career and great children. But I think it is so hard to have a great marriage, a great career — not a job but a career — and great children," Walters told a conference of Virginia women. She advised the 2,100 women in the audience Monday not to feel guilty if they have trouble meeting the demands of career and family, and admitted it has not been so easy for her. "I've been divorced. I have a daughter, who, thank God, is 21 and out of her adolescence," said the 57-year-old ABC television correspondent and star of the "20/20" show. Walters advised the women to have a life beyond getting up in the morning and going to work, "although that can be pretty wonderful and invigorating."

It's a bug-eat-bug world

VENTURA, California (AP) — It's a bug-eat-bug world for Jack and Jake Blehm. The father and son breed good insects to eat bad insects at Rincon Vitoa, one of 15 "insectaria" in the United States. Every day, Rincon produces more than 80 million voracious critters, from ladybugs to wasps. Business has tripled in the past five years as farmers concerned about pesticides turn to natural options. Sales from the insectaria total \$25 million a year, the Blehms say. Most insects are sold to cotton and vegetable growers, plus backyard farmers. "This is the future," said Ken Hagen, an entomologist at the University of California, Berkeley. "There is a great need. The farmers are desperate." They're so desperate that some universities are adding classes on integrated pest management ways to hold down troublesome pests while cutting the use of pesticides. The Association of Applied Insects Ecologists, a trade group, is producing a video showing farmers how to work with such insects.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	13	55
ATHENS	17	63
BRAZIL	26	79
BANGKOK	24	75
Buenos Aires	10	50
CAIRO	13	65
CHICAGO	13	32
COPENHAGEN	13	55
FRANKFURT	17	62
GENEVA	13	55
HONG KONG	26	82
ISTANBUL	17	63
LONDON	15	59
LOS ANGELES	17	62
MADRID	13	55
MECCA	0	43
MONTREAL	0	43
MOSCOW	23	82
NEW DELHI	25	79
NEW YORK	0	45
PARIS	0	46
ROME	13	59
SYDNEY	13	59
TOKYO	14	64
VIENNA	14	57



Wreckage of the cabin section of the UTA airliner on the sands of the Sahara

UTA victims go home

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